June 1961
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JUNE 29, P. M.

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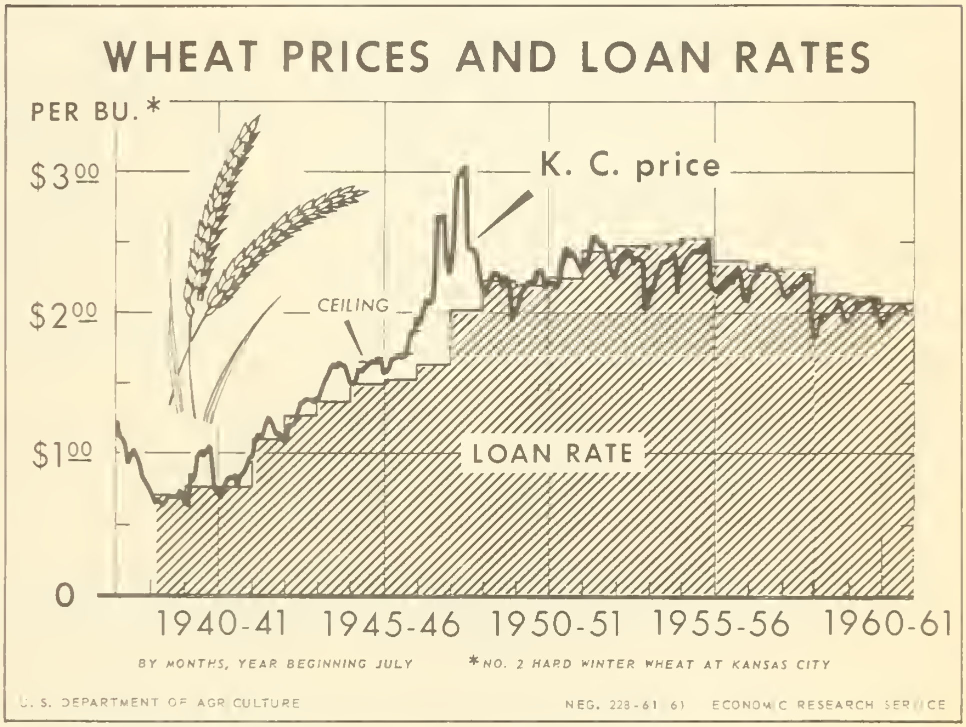
WS-174

The WHEAT SITUATION

The price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter Wheat at Kansas City has reached it's low in late June or early July in recent years. In 1960, winter wheat prices declined to 23 cents below the price support level of $2.07. With heavy export buying, the price this year may not decline as much as in 1960. Because of the later harvest, spring wheat prices reached their low point later than winter wheat prices.

After the heavy movement slackens following harvest, wheat prices to growers will advance, as in other years, reflecting the influence of the support program.

The average price of wheat to U. S. farmers in 1961-62 is expected to average slightly higher than the $1.75 in 1960-61, which was 3 cents below the announced loan rate.



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Published five times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 21, 1961

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SUMMARY

The total wheat supply for the 1961-62 marketing year is estimated at a record 2,765 million bushels, 3 percent above the previous record in 1960-61 and 47 percent above the 1950-59 average. The increase over 1960-61 results from an increase of 100 million bushels in carryover on July 1, which more than offsets a reduction of 20 million bushels in the indicated production. The 1961-62 supply estimate includes an allowance for imports of 8 million bushels, mostly of feeding quality and seed wheat.

As of June 1, the winter wheat crop was forecast at 1,121 million bushels, and the spring crop at 222 million bushels, indicating a total wheat harvest in 1961 of 1,343 million bushels. The July 1, 1961 carryover is expected to be about 1,414 million bushels. Carryover of white wheat is estimated to be down 30 million bushels, while other classes will all be up about as follows: Hard red winter, 110 million; hard red spring, 16 million; soft red winter, 3 million and durum, 1 million.

Domestic disappearance for 1961-62 is now estimated at about 610 million bushels, about the same as last year; exports, at 675 million bushels. On the basis of these estimates, about 1,480 million bushels would be carried over on July 1, 1962, about 70 million bushels above the 1961 indicated carryover.

Table 1 .- Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Weighted average cash price per bushel, by months, and loan rate, Kansas City, 1937-61 1/

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Loan rate at Kansas City 2/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	---
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	77
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	127
1943 3/	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.0	163.2	155.6	137
1944 3/	152.1	150.8	153.0	161.3	159.1	162.0	163.6	165.8	166.3	165.7	166.7	168.2	150
1945 3/	158.3	159.8	162.1	168.3	168.9	169.2	169.2	169.1	172.0	172.1	---	186.1	153
1946	197.8	193.8	196.0	203.9	210.4	207.2	209.0	226.1	269.4	267.6	269.3	237.3	164
1947	228.8	231.8	264.6	295.3	299.9	301.1	303.2	250.8	245.4	244.5	240.2	229.4	202
1948	219.3	215.0	220.4	222.6	228.2	228.7	225.0	219.6	224.1	226.0	222.1	195.1	223
1949	200.4	206.0	215.2	218.8	220.2	222.1	222.3	222.4	227.2	230.6	230.0	217.0	220
1950	222.8	220.9	221.0	217.9	222.4	234.6	240.2	247.6	240.1	243.5	238.4	234.3	225
1951	230.7	233.0	238.3	245.2	254.0	254.1	251.9	249.2	249.6	249.2	244.6	230.6	244
1952	225.1	232.3	240.9	241.6	245.8	244.5	240.2	235.8	239.5	238.7	235.5	203.6	248
1953	208.6	217.5	221.7	228.8	233.7	237.5	237.9	239.3	241.7	244.7	237.0	215.3	249
1954	232.4	235.2	238.9	241.1	243.9	246.5	244.3	245.5	245.6	246.1	253.1	219.0	253
1955	216.0	215.1	215.5	219.8	220.7	225.3	224.2	221.6	228.5	233.3	224.2	210.0	237
1956	208.7	219.0	228.2	231.0	235.8	234.3	235.8	233.8	233.5	230.2	223.1	226.8	230
1957	213.5	211.2	212.1	213.2	220.1	218.2	221.1	220.0	227.3	226.2	227.1	190.2	231
1958	183.5	184.6	195.1	197.4	199.9	198.4	199.8	202.8	206.7	209.0	203.0	191.6	214
1959	193.6	199.3	201.3	204.8	205.8	208.1	207.2	210.0	212.3	210.3	200.8	195.3	211
1960	189.2	193.7	198.2	198.8	200.9	202.5	204.0	205.0	202.5	200.4	196.2		207
1961													4/208

1/ Cash prices computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold, as reported in the Kansas City Grain Market Review. In this price, wheat of above as well as below 13 percent protein is included.

2/ Loan rate is for wheat of less than 13 percent.

3/ Ceilings became effective January 4, 1944 at $1.62 including $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents commission, basis protein of less than 13 percent. On December 13, 1944 it was raised to $1.66, on May 30, 1945 to $1.691, on March 4, 1946 to $1.721 and on May 13, 1946 to $1.871. On June 30, 1946, ceilings expired.

4/ Announced advance minimum.

It appears that hard red winter wheat would account for most of the estimated 70-million-bushel increase in all wheat stocks on July 1, 1962. A moderate increase is expected in soft red winter, a small increase in white and small decreases in hard red spring and durum.

U.S. exports of wheat, including flour in grain equivalent, in the current 1960-61 marketing year, are estimated at about 665 million bushels, a new record. Because of the maritime strike, which began on June 16, exports in the last two weeks of the marketing year could be curtailed, even though only U.S. flag vessels are presently affected. It appears, however, that any reduction in the estimate of exports for the year will be slight. Even with the strike, exports will exceed domestic disappearance for the first time in history. They will also exceed the previous record exports established in 1956-57 and be substantially above the 1959-60 export level.

Cash winter wheat prices, after declining generally from late January into the latter part of May, have since strengthened. This reflects unusually large purchases for export from remaining "free" supplies of old-crop wheat even in the face of the expanding new-crop harvest. Early receipts have been readily storable, high in test weight, but relatively low in protein. Spring wheat prices have recently strengthened, reflecting dry conditions in North Dakota and Montana.

The low for winter wheat prices has occurred in late June or early July in recent years. In 1960, winter wheat prices declined to 23 cents below the support level. With heavy export buying, the price this year may not decline as much as in 1960. Spring wheat prices reach their low point later than winter wheat prices. In 3 of the last 4 years, spring wheat prices were lowest in late August, but in 1959 prices reached their low in late July.

After the heavy movement slackens following harvest, wheat prices to growers will advance, as in other years, reflecting the influence of the support program. The 1960-61 average price to farmers is estimated at $1.75, about 6 cents above the average support rate after allowing for average storage charges. The price in 1961-62 is again expected to average above the effective support rate.

The movement of wheat in world trade, which has been on a rising trend in the years since World War II, is expected to exceed the previous record established in 1959-60. Although production also increased, smaller crops in some areas as well as the growth in world consumption of wheat brought about the need for larger imports. World trade in 1960-61 is estimated at approximately 1,500 million bushels, 13 percent more than the 1,327 million bushels in 1959-60.

Prospects are generally good for the 1961 wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere. Although there are some areas where production prospects are unfavorable, it now seems possible that production may approach the high level of a year ago. The present outlook is for another bumper crop in North America and a somewhat larger crop in the Soviet Union. These good prospects offset less favorable prospects in Europe, part of Asia and Africa.

Table 2 .- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1955-61

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/ 2/	1961 3/
	Year beginning July						
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	881.0	1,295.1	1,314	1,414
Production	934.7	1,004.3	950.7	1,461.7	1,126.7	1,363	1,343
Imports 4/	9.9	7.8	10.9	7.8	7.4	8	8
Total	1,980.8	2,045.5	1,870.4	2,350.5	2,429.2	2,685	2,765
Domestic disappearance							
Food 5/	481.6	482.5	486.1	497.1	496.7	497	500
Seed	67.7	57.7	63.2	65.1	63.7	64	64
Industry	.7	.5	.3	.1	.1	---	---
Feed 6/	51.1	46.5	36.9	49.8	44.8	45	45
Total	601.1	587.2	586.5	612.1	605.3	606	609
Exports 7/	346.3	549.5	402.9	443.3	509.9	665	675
Total disappearance	947.4	1,136.7	989.4	1,055.4	1,115.2	1,271	1,284
Stocks on June 30	1,033.4	908.8	881.0	1,295.1	1,314.0	1,414	1,481

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Imports and distribution items are partly estimated.
3/ Projected.
4/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.
5/ Includes shipments to United States Territories and wheat for military food use at home and abroad.
6/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for.
7/ Exports are of wheat, including flour wholly from U. S. wheat and other wheat products in terms of wheat. Shipments are included in domestic disappearance for food.

The Secretary of Agriculture on May 12 proclaimed marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1962 wheat crop. However, he did not announce a date for the referendum because of the possibility of a new wheat program covering the 1962 crop. Unless new legislation is enacted, the program for 1962-crop wheat will be the same as that currently in effect.

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

Estimated 1961-62 Supply and Indicated July 1, 1962 Carryover at New Records

The total wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1961, is now estimated at a record 2,765 million bushels (table 2), 3 percent above the previous record of 2,685 million in 1960-61 and 47 percent above the 1950-59 average of 1,884 million bushels. The increase over 1960-61 results from an increase of 100 million bushels in carryover which more than offsets a reduction of 20 million bushels in the estimated production.

The official estimate of the carryover of old-crop wheat will be released on July 24. On the basis of April 1 stocks and estimated domestic disappearance and exports in April-June, the July 1, 1961 carryover is expected to be about 1,414 million bushels. As in past years, the bulk of the carryover will be held by CCC.

The supply for 1961-62 also includes an allowance for imports of about 8 million bushels. Since milling quality wheat is limited by quota to about 1 million bushels, the remaining 7 million bushels would be feeding quality wheat and wheat for seed.

Domestic disappearance for 1961-62 is now estimated at about 610 million bushels, about the same as that estimated for the previous year. Total food use is expected to increase from the estimated 497 million bushels for 1960-61 to 500 million bushels, reflecting an increase in population. Seed use is estimated at 64 million bushels and feed at 45 million, which is little different from quantities estimated for 1960-61. Exports are assumed at 675 million bushels, the largest in our history. On the basis of these estimates, a carryover on July 1, 1962 of about 1,480 million bushels would result. A carryover of this size would be about 70 million bushels above the record carryover in prospect for July 1, 1961.

Large Wheat Crop in Prospect; High Yields Indicated

The 1961 wheat crop, based on conditions June 1, is forecast at 1,343 million bushels, almost as large as last year's near-record crop and 23 percent above the 1950-59 average. The yield per seeded acre for all wheat is 23.9 bushels, 8 percent below the all-time record of 26.0 bushels in 1958, slightly below 1960, but 40 percent above the 10-year 1950-59 average.

Table 3 .- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, 1956-60 1/

Item	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	Hard red spring	Durum	White	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1956-57						
Carryover, July 1, 1956	691	17	185	7	133	1,033
Production	446	187	178	39	154	1,004
Imports 2/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,137	204	371	46	287	2,045
Exports, including shipments 3/	254	60	35	11	193	553
Domestic disappearance 4/	235	134	140	22	52	583
Carryover, June 30, 1957	648	10	196	13	42	909
1957-58						
Carryover, July 1, 1957	648	10	196	13	42	909
Production	425	159	167	40	160	951
Imports 2/	---	---	11	---	---	11
Supply	1,073	169	374	53	202	1,871
Exports, including shipments 3/	219	30	38	1	118	[illegible]
Domestic disappearance 4/	241	133	133	27	50	[illegible]
Carryover, June 30, 1958	613	6	203	25	34	881
1958-59						
Carryover, July 1, 1958	613	6	203	25	34	881
Production	838	195	233	22	174	1,462
Imports 2/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,451	201	444	47	208	2,351
Exports, including shipments 3/	259	43	46	1	98	447
Domestic disappearance 4/	252	137	147	28	45	609
Carryover, June 30, 1959	940	21	251	18	65	1,295
1959-60 5/						
Carryover, July 1, 1959	940	21	251	18	65	1,295
Production	618	161	151	21	176	1,127
Imports 2/	---	---	7	---	---	7
Supply	1,558	182	409	39	241	2,429
Exports, including shipments 3/	292	41	50	1	128	512
Domestic disappearance 4/	258	131	140	26	48	603
Carryover, June 30, 1960	1,008	10	219	12	65	1,314
1960-61 5/ 6/						
Carryover, July 1, 1960	1,008	10	219	12	65	1,314
Production	796	193	188	34	152	1,363
Imports 2/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,804	203	415	46	217	2,685
Exports, including shipments 3/	436	56	40	5	131	668
Domestic disappearance 4/	250	134	140	28	51	603
Carryover, June 30, 1961	1,118	13	235	13	35	1,414

1/ Figures by classes are not based on survey or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, by kinds, are assumed to be present in about the same proportion as produced; the classes within kinds are established on the basis of the quinquennial wheat-variety surveys. Commercial stocks and CCC inventories are reported by classes. Exports by classes are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain and on the basis of the area from which exports are made for flour. 2/ Excludes imports for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 3/ Includes shipments to Alaska and Hawaii and the U.S. Terriorties. Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 4/ Wheat for food (including military food use at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Imports and distribution are partly estimated.

Data for 1944-55 in The Wheat Situation, August 1959, page 12; data for 1929-43 in The Wheat Situation, February 1958, page 10.

The winter wheat crop is forecast at 1,212 million bushels, 4 million above last year and 281 million above average. The June 1 forecast is 24 million bushels above that of a month earlier, largely due to an increase in crop prospects in the Great Plains which was only partially offset by a decrease in the Pacific Northwest. In the Corn Belt, the crop is excellent and made some improvement during May. Recent moderate temperatures in that area moved the crop along well.

The indicated yield of 25.5 bushels per seeded acre for winter wheat is the third highest of record. It is only 5 percent less than the record 1958 yield of 26.9 bushels, about the same as the 1960 yield, but 45 percent above the 10-year average.

Production of spring wheat was indicated at 222 million bushels, 10 percent below the 246 million produced in 1960 and 13 percent below the 10-year average. The average yield per seeded acre is expected to be somewhat below the high yield of 19.8 bushels in 1960 but substantially above the 10-year average of 15.6 bushels. Acreage estimates are not yet available, but farmers last March expressed intentions of planting 12.2 million acres. However, spring seedings were delayed because of dry, cool weather in much of North Dakota and the principal wheat growing areas of Minnesota. The current moisture supply in major producing States is somewhat short.

Production of spring wheat other than durum is indicated at 195 million bushels as against 212 million in 1960 and the 10-year average of 229 million. Durum wheat production is expected to total 28 million bushels, compared with 34 million in 1960 and the 1950-59 average of 26 million.

Large Increase in July 1, 1961 Carryover of Hard Red Winter; Decrease in White Wheat

On the basis of the present estimate of the July 1, 1961 carryover, it appears that white wheat will be down from the 65 million bushels from a year earlier by about 30 million, while other classes will all be up about as follows: Hard red winter, up from 1,008 million by 110 million; hard red spring, up from 219 by 16 million; soft red winter, up from 10 million by 3 million and durum, up from 12 million by 1 million bushels.

Table 3 shows estimated supply and distribution by classes for 1956-57 through 1960-61.

Further Increase in Stocks of Hard Red Winter Expected July 1, 1962; Hard Red Spring and Durum May Decrease

Estimated production by classes for the 1961 crop will be published in the crop report of July 11. Approximating production on the basis of the June 1 production estimate allocated to classes on the basis of the 1959 varietal acreage survey, using domestic disappearance about the same as

Table 4 .- Wheat and flour: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-April 1959-60 and July-April 1960-61

Country of destination	July-April 1959-60			July-April 1960-61		
	Wheat	Flour (wheat equivalent) 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour (wheat equivalent) 1/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	1,074	104	1,178	6,095	67	6,162
Central America	1,910	3,086	4,996	2,511	2,551	5,062
Federation of West Indies	49	3,268	3,317	323	1,891	2,214
Cuba	4,754	2,310	7,064	547	1,197	1,744
Bolivia	---	1,647	1,647	---	2,641	2,641
Brazil	31,406	3	31,409	30,094	165	30,259
Chile	---	731	731	1,200	939	2,139
Colombia	995	600	1,595	2,616	763	3,379
Peru	3,470	246	3,716	3,220	415	3,635
Uruguay	2,848	23	2,871	---	10	10
Venezuela	7,343	310	7,653	6,489	102	6,591
Others	1,952	764	2,716	1,605	1,758	3,363
Total	55,801	13,092	68,893	54,700	12,499	67,199
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,343	15	2,358	4,052	4	4,056
Germany, West	8,774	549	9,323	6,242	314	6,556
Greece	128	2,013	2,141	2,626	1,643	4,269
Italy	546	6,408	6,954	35,496	5,272	40,768
Netherlands	5,372	3,088	8,460	5,906	2,834	8,740
Norway	1,898	346	2,244	1,082	312	1,394
Poland	17,340	495	17,835	39,410	666	40,076
Portugal	89	76	165	4,228	660	4,888
Spain	---	637	637	23,280	228	23,508
Switzerland	800	---	800	3,288	5	3,293
United Kingdom	16,395	657	17,052	14,974	1,531	16,505
Yugoslavia	9,379	2,643	12,022	5,714	1,917	7,631
Others	2,916	926	3,842	2,752	600	3,352
Total	65,980	17,853	83,833	149,050	15,986	165,036
Asia:						
Ceylon	---	2,563	2,563	---	3,226	3,226
India	92,984	77	93,061	110,640	189	110,829
Indonesia	10	3,690	3,700	---	416	416
Iran	---	142	142	5,821	229	6,050
Israel	7,398	143	7,541	6,341	170	6,511
Japan	23,537	2,777	26,314	26,426	2,264	28,690
Jordan	1,832	648	2,480	3,005	2,692	5,697
Korea	8,587	1,437	10,024	9,418	901	10,319
Lebanon	517	2,290	2,807	741	1,425	2,166
Pakistan	24,231	227	24,458	31,715	809	32,524
Philippines	1,178	3,744	4,922	5,515	1,232	6,747
Saudi Arabia	46	2,472	2,518	27	2,440	2,467
Syria	2,388	1	2,389	5,841	6,169	12,010
Taiwan(Formosa)	8,008	531	8,539	8,499	1,351	9,850
Turkey	11,816	37	11,853	11,525	104	11,629
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	---	1,890	1,890	575	2,909	3,484
Others	820	1,806	2,626	2,850	2,039	4,889
Total	183,352	24,475	207,827	228,939	28,565	257,504
Africa:						
Algeria	4	170	174	2,702	372	3,074
Canary Islands	1,596	4	1,600	1,328	5	1,333
Egypt	19,539	17,472	37,011	15,823	23,201	39,024
Morocco	1,770	460	2,230	1,914	764	2,678
Nigeria	---	1,913	1,913	---	1,754	1,754
Tunisia	2,408	83	2,491	5,203	57	5,260
Republic of South Africa	1,097	1	1,098	---	1	1
Others	2,181	2,396	4,577	2,365	2,217	4,582
Total	28,595	22,499	51,094	29,335	28,371	57,706
Oceania	---	42	42	---	36	36
Total U.S. exports 2/	333,728	77,961	411,689	462,024	85,457	547,481

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat. 2/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

Compiled from records of United States Department of Commerce.

estimated for 1960-61 and assuming exports at 675 million bushels, it appears that hard red winter wheat would account for most of the estimated 70-million-bushel increase in all wheat stocks on July 1, 1962. A moderate increase is expected in soft red winter, a small increase in white and small decreases in hard red spring and durum.

U. S. Wheat and Flour Exports July Through April Very Large 1/

U. S. wheat and flour exports from July 1960 through April 1961 totaled 547 million bushels, only slightly below the all-time annual record of 550 million bushels exported in the entire year of 1956-57 (table 4). Exports during May are estimated at 66 million bushels, 13 million more than in May 1960.

Wheat grain exports in July-April 1960-61 were 462 million bushels, compared with 334 million the same period of 1959-60. Exports to Italy, Poland, Spain, India and Pakistan were 241 million bushels-- about 78 percent larger than in the previous season.

Flour exports during July-April 1960-61 totaled 85 million bushels, grain equivalent, compared with 78 million a year earlier. Most of the increase was in larger shipments to Syria and Egypt (29 million bushels, compared with 17 million the previous season). Slightly less flour went to Indonesia and the Philippines in the first 10 months of 1960-61 than in the same period of 1959-60.

Record 1960-61 U. S. Wheat Exports Exceed Domestic Use 1/

Based on present indications, U. S. exports of wheat, including flour in grain equivalent, in the current 1960-61 marketing year are now estimated at about 665 million bushels. Exports at this level will exceed domestic use for the first time in history. They will exceed the previous record exports established in 1956-57 by 115 million bushels and the 1959-60 level by 155 million bushels. This year a higher percentage of production moved into export than in any year except 1956-57 when the crop was much smaller.

The effect of the maritime strike, which began on June 16, is not expected to have any significant impact on total exports for the year, although exports during the last two weeks of June will be somewhat reduced.

The unprecedented increase in U.S. exports in 1960-61 can be attributed principally to two factors. Most important in quantitative terms is the upsurge in shipments under special programs. The greatest increase has occurred in movements under Title I of Public Law 480. These were principally to India, Brazil, Poland, the United Arab Republic and Pakistan. Exports under other programs are also expected to be substantially greater than last year.

1/ Prepared in the Grain Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 5 .- Wheat: Loan rate and price per bushel, supply and distribution factors, quantity under support, delivered to CCC, stocks owned by CCC and loans outstanding, 1938-61

Year beginning July	National average loan rate	Season average price to growers 1/: Actual price	Season average price to growers 1/: Above or below loan rate	Supply and distribution factors: Total domestic supply 2/	Supply and distribution factors: Domestic disappearance 3/	Supply and distribution factors: Net exports 4/	Supply and distribution factors: Year-end carryover: June 30	Placed under price support 5/	Delivered to CCC 6/	CCC stocks and loans outstanding at year-end, June 30: Stocks owned by CCC 7/	Under loan from-: Current crop 8/	Under loan from-: Previous crop	Total
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1938	0.59	0.56	-0.03	1,073	713	110	250	85.7	15.7	6.6	21.5	---	28.1
1939	.63	.69	.06	991	662	49	280	167.7	7.7	1.6	10.3	---	11.9
1940	.64	.67	.03	1,094	675	34	385	278.5	173.7	169.2	31.4	7.2	207.8
1941	.98	.94	- .04	1,327	667	29	631	366.3	269.8	319.7	98.1	1.4	419.2
1942	1.14	1.09	- .05	1,600	949	32	619	408.1	184.0	259.8	133.3	4.9	398.0
1943	1.23	1.35	.12	1,463	1,237	9/-91	317	130.2	.3	99.1	15.5	2.5	117.1
1944	1.35	1.41	.06	1,377	992	106	279	180.4	72.9	103.7	20.1	1.9	125.7
1945	1.38	1.49	.11	1,387	894	393	100	59.7	.2	---	32.5	---	32.5
1946	1.49	1.90	.41	1,252	766	402	84	22.0	---	---	.7	---	.7
1947	1.84	2.29	.45	1,443	757	490	196	31.2	---	---	.8	---	.8
1948	2.00	1.98	- .02	1,491	678	506	307	366.0	290.9	227.2	16.3	---	243.5
1949	1.95	1.88	- .07	1,406	680	301	425	380.8	247.5	327.7	28.5	5.0	361.2
1950	1.99	2.00	.01	1,444	686	358	400	196.9	41.9	196.4	8.9	2.3	207.6
1951	2.18	2.11	10/- .07	1,388	684	448	256	212.9	91.3	143.3	11.6	---	154.9
1952	2.20	2.09	10/- .11	1,562	656	300	606	459.9	397.7	470.0	22.5	---	492.5
1953	2.21	2.04	10/- .17	1,779	630	215	934	555.1	486.1	774.6	71.4	3.9	849.9
1954	2.24	2.12	10/- .12	1,917	607	274	1,036	430.0	391.6	975.9	11.3	2.8	990.0
1955	2.08	1.99	10/- .09	1,971	598	340	1,033	320.2	276.7	950.7	27.6	1.3	979.6
1956	2.00	1.97	10/- .03	2,038	583	546	909	253.2	148.5	823.9	9.5	3.3	836.7
1957	2.00	1.93	10/- .07	1,860	584	395	881	256.3	11/193.0	834.9	14.8	3.4	853.1
1958	1.82	1.75	10/- .07	2,343	609	439	1,295	609.4	11/518.0	1,146.6	52.2	9.9	1,208.7
1959	1.81	1.76	10/- .05	2,422	603	505	1,314	317.5	11/190.0	1,195.4	26.4	34.6	1,256.4
1960 12/	1.78	1.75	10/- .03	2,677	603	660	1,414	424.0	11/285.0				
1961 12/	1.79			(2,757)	(606)	(670)	(1,481)						

1/ United States marketing-year prices are the result of weighting State prices by quantities sold. Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans at average loan values. 2/ Beginning carryover plus production. 3/ Total supply minus net exports minus year-end carryover. 4/ Includes shipments to United States Territories of about 4 million bushels annually. 5/ Includes under purchase agreements, beginning 1948. 6/ Includes purchase agreement wheat delivered to CCC. 7/ Includes open-market purchases, if any, beginning 1943, and accordingly may include some new-crop wheat. 8/ From the crop of the year shown. Does not include any new-crop wheat.
9/ Exports totaled 45 million bushels and imports used to supplement domestic animal feed supplies totaled 136 million bushels.
10/ Growers assumed storage charges which averaged 7 to 10 cents per bushel, depending at the time it was put under loan. 11/ Includes quantities expected to be delivered. 12/ Preliminary.

There has been a significant increase in commercial exports, the other factor affecting total exports over recent years. This gain is due chiefly to increased exports to Spain and Italy, both of which harvested poor crops in 1960. Imports supplemented shortages as opposed to other recent years when both were exporters of wheat.

Winter Wheat Prices Strengthened By Purchases for Export

Cash winter wheat prices, after declining generally from late January through the latter part of May, have since strengthened. This reflects unusually large purchases for export from remaining "free" supplies of old-crop wheat even in the face of the expanding new-crop harvest. Early receipts have been readily storable, high in test weight and relatively low in protein. Spring wheat prices have recently strengthened, reflecting dry conditions in North Dakota and Montana.

On June 21, prices of dominant classes and grades were down from the high for the season to date as follows: 11 cents at Kansas City, 20 cents at Portland and 35 cents at St. Louis. The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, on June 21 was near the high for the season. The high for the season of $2.26 was reached on June 20. While the price at Minneapolis was 9 cents above the new 1961 support rate, the price at Portland was 2 cents below; Kansas City, 14 cents below and St. Louis, 23 cents below.

1961-Crop Prices Again Expected to Average Above Effective Support

The low for winter wheat prices occurred in late June or early July in recent years, except in 1958, with prices at Kansas City declining to an average low of about 25 cents per bushel below the announced support. In 1958, winter wheat prices at Kansas City declined to 44 cents below the support, reflecting the influence of the record crop. In 1960 the decline was only about 23 cents in spite of a near-record crop. This price strength was attributed to extensive use of the price support program and other withholding of wheat by farmers. With heavy export buying, the price of winter wheat this year may not decline as much as in 1960.

Spring wheat prices reach their low point later than winter wheat prices. In 3 of the last 4 years, they were lowest in late August, but in 1959, they reached their low in late July. The small crop in that year caused prices to start advancing earlier than usual.

After the heavy movement slackens following harvest, prices to growers will advance, as in other years, reflecting the influence of the support program. The 1960-61 average price to farmers is estimated at $1.75, about 6 cents above the average support rate after allowing for storage charges. The price in 1961-62 is again expected to average above the effective support rate.

Table 6 .- Wheat: Representative support prices, by classes and grades, terminal markets, 1960 and 1961

Class, grade and terminal	Support rate per bushel 1960	1961 1/
	Dollars	Dollars
Hard Red Spring		
Grade No. 1 Heavy, 16 percent protein, Minneapolis	2.24	2.25
Grade No. 1 Heavy, 14 percent protein, Minneapolis	2.20	2.21
Grade No. 1, ordinary protein, Minneapolis	2.15	2.16
Soft Red Winter		
Grade No. 3, garlicky, Baltimore	2.02	2.03
Grade No. 3, Chicago	2.05	2.06
Grade No. 3, Kansas City	2.05	2.06
Grade No. 3, St. Louis	2.05	2.06
Hard Red Winter		
Grade No. 2, Chicago	2.07	2.08
Grade No. 2, Kansas City	2.07	2.08
Grade No. 2, Galveston	2.26	2.27
White		
Grade No. 1, Portland	1.99	1.99
Grade No. 1, San Francisco	2.07	2.07
Durum		
Grade No. 1, Amber, Minneapolis	2.20	2.21
Grade No. 1, Hard Amber, Minneapolis	2.25	2.26

1/ Based on the minimum national average support rate of $1.79 per bushel.

Table 7 .- Wheat: CCC sales and other dispositions, July-June, 1960-61

Item	July 1, 1960 - June 9, 1961	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Domestic Sales and Dispositions		
By CSS Commodity Offices:		
Nonstorable country warehouse	1,982	
Nonstorable track and terminal	5,880	
Statutory minimum 1/	2,224	
Other domestic	154	
Donations	17	
By ASC County Offices:		
Nonstorable bin sites	8	
Statutory minimum 1/	3,336	
Total domestic		13,601
Export Sales and Dispositions		
GR-345 2/	116,439	
Barter	30,382	
GSM credit 3/	4,154	
Other export	6,187	
Donations	28,112	
Total exports		185,274
Total sales and dispositions		198,875

1/ For unrestricted domestic use. 2/ For redemption of certificates issued under payment-in-kind program. 3/ General Sales Manager's Credit Program; CCC sales made at the next export price.

1961 Terminal and County Price Support Rates Announced; Minimum National Support Raised to $1.79

On May 19, announcement was made on the minimum 1961-crop wheat price support rates for 42 terminals and 2,857 commercial and 216 noncommercial wheat-producing counties of the United States.

The Department also announced that the 1961-crop minimum national average support price has been increased 1 cent per bushel to $1.79 per bushel (from the $1.78 per bushel minimum announced last July) to reflect the estimated wheat parity price as of July 1. The law requires support of wheat at not less than 75 percent of parity as of July 1. The new minimum price reflects 75 percent of the May 1961 parity price of $2.39 per bushel for wheat.

The new minimum will result in an increase of 1 cent per bushel above the 1960-crop rate for terminals, except on the west coast. Although the new minimum price is 1 cent higher than the 1960-crop rate nationally, many county support rates for the 1961 crop will be unchanged from last year. This is due to general changes in rail freight charges throughout the country during the current marketing year, and larger production, in some areas in relation to others, than in the past. If the minimum price had not increased, many county rates would have been 1 cent per bushel lower than last year because of these factors.

County rates, which range from $2.10 to 92 cents (noncommercial) per bushel, depending on location, are further adjusted up or down for grade and quality to determine support prices for individual producers.

In addition to the release of terminal and county rates, the Department also announced the list of premiums and discounts for different classes and qualities of wheat. This list is unchanged from 1960 except that the discount for yellow hard wheat of 2 cents per bushel is being discontinued for 1961 and Burt variety of hard white wheat is being made eligible for protein premiums. The discount of 20 cents per bushel for undesirable wheat varieties is being continued in the 1961 wheat support program.

For major producing areas, as in the past, county rates generally reflect terminal rates less handling and freight charges needed to get the wheat to terminals.

In general, basic county and terminal rates are for Grade No. 1 wheat. Premiums and discounts are applied to basic rates to determine the support price for individual lots of wheat which are of other grades or have other quality factors.

County rates will be adjusted for any future freight rate decreases that may occur during the 1961 period of price-support availability. This will maintain fair and equitable relationships between county and terminal support rates.

There are wide differences in the grades and classes of wheat most commonly produced and marketed in the various wheat areas of the United States. In some areas, most wheat produced will be Grade No. 1 hard wheat. In other areas, only soft wheat is produced and normally Grades No. 2 or No. 3. Table 6 shows examples of 1961 wheat terminal support prices which are more representative of the actual support farmers will receive than are the basic average rates.

In these examples, premiums and discounts in addition to geographical price differences have been applied to basic rates to obtain support prices for individual kinds of wheat. The table shows specific support prices with storage paid at listed terminals for the most representative classes and grades of wheat produced in the various areas. Comparable 1960 prices are also shown.

The 1961 wheat crop will be supported as in the past through loans on farm- and warehouse-stored wheat and through the purchase of wheat delivered by producers under purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest through January 31, 1962. In most States, loans will mature on March 31, 1962, and in the remaining eastern and southern States loans will mature on February 28, 1962. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) offices.

To get wheat price support in 1961 in commercial wheat-producing areas, a producer must be in compliance with his 1961 wheat acreage allotment and be eligible to receive a wheat marketing certificate.

In the 11 States designated as the noncommercial wheat producing area, farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas do not apply and the support rates are lower than in the 39 commercial States. Rates in the noncommercial area generally are 75 percent of what the rates would have been if the State were in the commercial area. The 11-State noncommercial area includes Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 2/

1960-61 World Wheat Trade To Reach New Peak

The movement of wheat in world trade, which has been on a rising trend in the years since World War II, is expected to exceed the previous record established in 1959-60. Although production also increased, smaller crops in some areas, as well as the growth in world consumption, brought about the need for larger imports. World trade in 1960-61 is estimated at approximately 1,500 million bushels, 12 percent more than the 1,327 million bushels in 1959-60.

2/ The section on 1960-61 world wheat trade and that of the Northern Hemisphere prospects were prepared in the Grain Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

In addition to the more or less normal import requirements, there were several special factors that have had an important bearing on 1960-61 trade.

Mainland China in the prewar period imported wheat, often in substantial quantities. However, since this period, little or no wheat has been imported until 1960-61. Mainland China, due to widespread drought and other factors, harvested two successive small crops in 1959 and 1960. This situation has made it necessary to import substantial quantities of wheat over a period of time; by the end of this year, imports will likely exceed 60 million bushels. All of these imports will come from Canada and Australia and are an important factor in the higher exports of wheat from each of these countries in 1960-61.

Net imports into Western Europe will also be larger, reversing, at least temporarily, the declining trend of imports into that area. Substantially smaller crops of wheat in Italy and Spain, together with generally poor quality wheat crops in the entire area, are chiefly responsible for the import increase.

A further sharp rise in shipments under special programs is the largest single element in the increased movement of wheat, accounting for more than 50 percent of the rise. Special programs of the United States made the largest gain, but Canada's exports also were up substantially.

There are other factors that, in degree, have had a part in pushing the world wheat trade to the new record; such as, continued drought in the eastern end of the Mediterranean Basin. However, this more or less minor factor occurs in one part or another of the world every year and is not of major importance in the growth of world trade in wheat.

Supplies in Four Exporting Countries At New All-Time Record

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover in the 4 principal exporting countries-- United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia-- on June 1 totaled 2,237 million bushels (table 8), an all-time record. It is 77 million bushels or 4 percent above the previous record for the same date a year earlier and 2 years earlier, when supplies for both years were 2,160 million bushels. Increases in supplies of 103 million bushels in the United States, 16 million in Australia and 15 million in Canada more than offset a decrease of 57 million bushels in Argentina.

Supplies of wheat remaining for export and carryover on June 1, in million bushels, with figures for a year earlier in parentheses, follow: United States, 1,462 (1,359); Canada, 595 (580); Argentina, 39 (96) and Australia, 141 (125).

Table 8 .- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, June 1, 1959-61

Item	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	881	1,295	1,314
New crop	1,462	1,127	1,363
Total supplies	2,343	2,422	2,677
Domestic requirements for season 2/	604	598	602
Supplies available for export and carryover	1,739	1,824	2,075
Exports, July 1 through May 31 3/	406	465	613
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover 4/	1,333	1,359	1,462
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	639	549	538
New crop	372	414	490
Total supplies	1,011	963	1,028
Domestic requirements for season 2/	167	148	150
Supplies available for export and carryover	844	815	878
Exports, August 1 through May 31 3/	244	235	283
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	600	580	595
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	70	65	50
New crop	245	215	160
Total supplies	315	280	210
Domestic requirements for season 2/	153	142	140
Supplies available for export and carryover	162	138	70
Exports, December 1 through May 31 3/	56	42	31
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	106	96	39
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	18	68	64
New crop	215	198	270
Total supplies	233	266	334
Domestic requirements for season 2/	69	78	75
Supplies available for export and carryover	164	188	259
Exports, December 1 through May 31 3/	43	63	118
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	121	125	141
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of the seasons	1,608	1,977	1,966
New crop	2,294	1,954	2,283
Total supplies	3,902	3,931	4,249
Domestic requirements for season 2/	993	966	967
Supplies available for export and carryover	2,909	2,965	3,282
Exports, season through May 31 3/	749	805	1,045
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	2,160	2,160	2,237

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use), and feed for the season.
3/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent.
4/ Without imports.

Exports of wheat and flour from the beginning of the marketing years for the various countries through May 31 total 1,045 million bushels, compared with 805 million a year earlier. For the period July through May this year, the total for the four countries was around 1,115 million bushels, compared with 902 million a year earlier.

Northern Hemisphere Wheat Prospects Generally Good

Prospects are generally good for the 1961 wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere. Although there are some unfavorable areas, it now seems probable that production may approach the high level of a year ago.

It is too early in the season for definite forecasts, but the present outlook is for another bumper crop in North America and a somewhat larger outturn in the Soviet Union. These good prospects offset less favorable prospects in Europe, parts of Asia and Africa. The 1,343 million bushels forecast for the United States is only about 1 percent below the near-record production in 1960. Spring seeding has just been completed in Canada. Early seeded acreage is off to a good start. Soil moisture reserves are low over a large part of the Prairie Provinces but, if timely rains occur during the remainder of June and July, Canada could harvest another above-average wheat crop.

Conditions in Europe are less promising than at this time last year, and a number of the principal producers expect smaller crops. This is especially true in France, Spain and the United Kingdom. The present outlook in Italy is for a below-average crop, but possibly a little above the poor 1960 production. The outlook is for smaller outturns in Eastern as well as Western Europe.

In the Soviet Union the outlook is for a larger wheat crop than was harvested in either 1959 or 1960. Conditions are good in the Ukraine and other traditional wheat areas, but are less favorable in the east-- the new lands.

Conditions vary widely in Asia. Harvesting was recently completed in India and Pakistan; a record outturn is reported in India, while in Pakistan the crop is officially placed 15 percent below the large 1960 production. Japan's crop is slightly below average. The outlook is for another poor crop in Mainland China. Good outturns are reported from a number of "Near East" countries; Syria, Lebanon and Israel are getting back to normal after the very low outturns of the past 2 years.

Production is down sharply in North Africa. Egypt's crop is above average, but the other large producers of the area report much smaller outturns.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1962-CROP WHEAT

Marketing Quotas and Acreage Allotments Proclaimed

The Secretary of Agriculture on May 12 proclaimed marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1962 wheat crop. However, he did not announce a date for the referendum in which farmers would vote on the quotas because of the possibility of a new wheat program to cover the 1962 crop 3/.

Unless new legislation is enacted, the program for 1962-crop wheat will be the same as that currently in effect.

Individual farm marketing quotas will be the normal production or the actual production from the farm acreage allotment, whichever is larger. Growers who will have more than 15 acres of wheat for harvest as grain in 1961 in any one of the 39 commercial wheat States come under the regulation of quotas and will be eligible to vote in a referendum. Excluded, however, are producers who signed applications under the feed wheat provision permitting them to grow as much as 30 acres of wheat for use as feed on the farm in 1961. Quotas become effective only if approved by at least two-thirds of those voting.

If quotas are approved in a referendum, producers in any of the 39 commercial wheat States who stay within the acreage allotted for their farms will be eligible for the full level of price support on their entire production 4/. Producers in commercial States who exceed their farm acreage allotments will not be eligible for price support and will be subject to marketing quota penalties on their excess wheat, if (1) they have more than 15 acres for harvest, or (2) they have not signed applications for exemption under the feed wheat provision permitting 30 acres or less to be used exclusively for feed on the farm. Penalties will be 45 percent of the May 1, 1962 parity rate. For the 1961 crop the penalty is $1.08 per bushel. There are no limitations on the amount of wheat which may be grown by State or religious or charitable institutions for use on the farm for food, feed or seed.

3/ The Secretary of Agriculture is required by legislation to proclaim marketing quotas by May 15 for the next wheat crop when the available supply is 20 percent or more above the normal supply. The estimated supply available for the 1961-62 marketing year is 92.2 percent above the normal supply. Growers have approved marketing quotas for each of the 10 years for which they were proclaimed, with the percentage approval of farmers voting as follows: 1941, 81.0 percent; 1942, 82.4 percent; 1954, 87.2 percent; 1955, 73.3 percent; 1956, 77.3 percent; 1957, 87.4 percent; 1958, 86.2 percent; 1959, 84.1 percent; 1960, 80.8 percent and 1961, 87.3 percent.

4/ This national average price support will be not less than the minimum support to be announced before a referendum is held. On the basis of the present supply of wheat and present legislation, the legal minimum wheat support price for the 1962 crop would be at 75 percent of parity.

If a referendum is held and quotas are not approved by wheat growers, the Law provides a wheat price-support level at 50 percent of the July 1, 1962 parity for producers who stay within their acreage allotments. Farmers exceeding their allotments will not be subject to penalties.

The Secretary established the national acreage allotment for the 1962 crop at 55 million acres, the minimum level specified by existing Law under present conditions of excessive supply. Current legislation provides for establishing a national wheat acreage allotment each year except in the event of a national emergency or a materially increased export demand for wheat.

If the allotment had been determined solely on the basis of the supply formula provided by current legislation, the 1962 allotment would have been zero acres.

State acreage allotments for wheat are shown in table 19 . The 1962 allotments in the principal wheat producing States do not differ greatly from those of this year. Each wheat producer will be informed of the acreage allotment for his farm in advance of a wheat marketing quota referendum.

In the noncommercial wheat States-- States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres or less-- farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas, if approved in a referendum, do not apply. As authorized by present legislation, there will be 11 noncommercial wheat States in 1962, the same as in 1961, and price support will be at 75 percent of what the rate would be if the State were in the commercial area.

Table 9 .- Number of farms having marketing quota excess wheat and quantity of excess, 1954-60

Crop year	Farms having marketing quota excess wheat	Excess wheat
	Number	Bushels
1954	13,479	4,500,291
1955	13,187	10,211,827
1956	13,743	9,662,492
1957	18,706	18,255,029
1958	30,889	28,861,450
1959	7,625	7,695,175
1960	8,093	8,780,000

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 10 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-60 1/

Year beginning July	Supply: Carry-over 2/	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports 3/	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Continental United States: Processed for food	Continental United States: Seed	Continental United States: Industrial	Continental United States: Feed	Continental United States: Total	Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,603
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	484,060	91,094	693	178,309	754,156	148,613	340,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,483	95,015	193	105,348	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,182	80,851	192	111,258	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,344	11,919	1,455,977	479,550	87,904	192	108,808	676,454	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,056,106
1951	399,871	988,161	31,609	1,419,641	481,084	88,195	930	102,401	672,610	16,714	470,347	3,992	1,163,663
1952	255,978	1,306,440	21,602	1,584,020	473,613	89,091	175	82,480	645,359	13,620	315,652	3,845	978,476
1953	605,544	1,173,071	5,537	1,784,152	472,662	69,478	178	76,637	618,955	12,034	215,704	3,953	850,646
1954	933,506	983,900	4,197	1,921,603	473,049	64,781	230	60,074	598,134	9,882	273,419	3,990	885,425
1955	1,036,178	934,731	9,933	1,980,842	469,463	67,682	678	51,200	589,023	8,213	7/346,273	3,918	947,427
1956	1,033,415	1,004,272	7,783	2,045,470	469,788	57,749	497	46,418	574,452	8,636	7/549,536	4,040	1,136,664
1957	908,806	950,662	10,947	1,870,415	474,565	63,196	276	36,930	574,967	7,605	7/402,918	3,878	989,368
1958	881,047	1,461,714	7,769	2,350,530	485,771	65,122	114	49,837	600,844	7,372	7/443,294	3,930	1,055,440
1959 8/	1,295,090	1,126,682	7,410	2,429,182	487,435	63,733	86	45,071	596,325	6,525	7/509,856	2,520	1,115,226
1960 8/	1,313,956	1,363,443											

See page 23 for footnotes.

Table 11.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1952-60 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States								
	Stocks 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total	Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1952													
July-Dec.	255,978	1,306,440	17,669	1,580,087	245,371	61,891	73	743	308,078	6,307	154,436	1,818	470,639
Jan.-June	1,109,448	---	3,933	1,113,381	228,242	27,200	102	81,737	337,281	7,313	161,216	2,027	507,837
1953													
July-Dec.	605,544	1,173,071	1,581	1,780,196	243,728	49,329	101	36,567	329,725	6,154	108,047	2,029	445,955
Jan.-June	1,334,241	---	3,956	1,338,197	228,934	20,149	77	40,070	289,230	5,880	107,657	1,924	404,691
1954													
July-Dec.	933,506	983,900	885	1,918,291	244,239	47,781	64	15,519	307,603	5,258	122,286	1,939	437,086
Jan.-June	1,481,205	---	3,312	1,484,517	228,810	17,000	166	44,555	290,531	4,624	151,133	2,051	448,339
1955													
July-Dec.	1,036,178	934,731	3,174	1,974,083	242,736	48,215	202	9/-11,836	279,317	3,926	121,987	1,903	407,133
Jan.-June	1,566,950	---	6,759	1,573,709	226,727	19,467	476	63,036	309,706	4,287	7/224,286	2,015	540,294
1956													
July-Dec.	1,033,415	1,004,272	3,043	2,040,730	241,666	42,620	291	12,648	297,225	4,657	7/248,210	1,960	552,052
Jan.-June	1,488,678	---	4,740	1,493,418	228,122	15,129	206	33,770	277,227	3,979	7/301,326	2,080	584,612
1957													
July-Dec.	908,806	950,662	5,263	1,864,731	241,642	48,100	182	9/-7,956	281,968	3,463	7/194,760	1,880	482,071
Jan.-June	1,382,660	---	5,684	1,388,344	232,923	15,096	94	44,886	292,999	4,142	7/208,158	1,998	507,297
1958													
July-Dec.	881,047	1,461,714	3,047	2,345,808	249,407	48,800	58	16,420	314,685	3,749	7/204,815	2,100	525,349
Jan.-June	1,820,459	---	4,722	1,825,181	236,364	16,322	56	33,417	286,159	3,623	7/238,479	1,830	530,091
1959 8/													
July-Dec.	1,295,090	1,126,682	2,857	2,424,629	250,373	48,258	39	39,742	338,412	3,110	7/205,941	1,335	548,798
Jan.-June	1,875,831	---	4,553	1,880,384	237,062	15,475	47	5,329	257,913	3,415	7/303,915	1,185	566,428
1960 8/													
July-Dec.	1,313,956	1,363,443	2,906	2,680,305	251,264	49,253	39	10,830	311,386	3,359	7/298,239	1,175	614,159
Jan.-June	2,066,146	---											

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. 2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year. 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at the time of shipment overseas. 5/ Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour and other wheat products, include United States Department of Agriculture flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. For the years 1941-54, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; 317.8; 217.0 and 274.4. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii and U. S. Territories; partly estimated. 7/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ For the period July-December 1955, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed, is about 12 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies. This discrepancy also occurred in the July-December 1957 period by 8 million bushels.

Table 12.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets, April-June, 1960 and 1961

Month and date		All classes and grades, six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City		No. 1 Dark No. Spring, Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis		No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/	
		1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month													
April		2.26	2.16	2.10	2.00	2.26	2.17	2.48	2.23	2/2.09	---	2.10	2.04
May		2.23	2.18	2.01	1.96	2.27	2.22	2.45	2.29	2.04	3/1.78	2.05	2.00
Week ended													
April	21	2.26	2.15	2.10	2.05	2.26	2.18	2.49	2.22	3/2.02	---	2.11	2.02
	28	2.26	2.18	2.10	3/1.98	2.25	2.20	2.46	2.24	---	---	2.09	2.02
May	5	2.23	2.17	2.07	1.97	2.26	2.21	2.46	2.24	2.04	---	2.08	2.02
	12	2.22	2.18	2.03	2/1.98	2.28	2.23	2.48	2.24	---	---	2.05	2.01
	19	2.23	2.16	1.97	1.95	2.30	2.20	2.44	2/2.25	---	---	2.04	2.00
	26	2.24	2.19	1.98	2/1.94	2.26	2.23	2.44	2.28	---	3/1.78	2.03	1.99
June	2	2.22	2.23	1.96	2/1.91	2.25	2.22	2.43	2.34	---	---	2.02	1.98
	9	2.23	2.24	1.98	2/1.91	2.28	2.22	2.41	2.33	3/1.82	---	2.00	1.97
	16	2.24	2.25	1.99	2/1.97	2.31	2.26	2.39	2/2.34	---	---	1.99	1.97

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.
2/ Only 2 cars.
3/ Only 1 car.

Table 13.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of July futures, specified markets, April-June, 1960 and 1961

Month and date		Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
		1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month							
April		1.84	1.88	1.86	1.88	2.14	2.12
May		1.85	1.87	1.87	1.89	2.14	2.12
Week ended							
April	21	1.84	1.88	1.86	1.89	2.14	2.12
	28	1.84	1.88	1.86	1.90	2.13	2.13
May	5	1.85	1.88	1.86	1.89	2.13	2.13
	12	1.85	1.87	1.87	1.88	2.14	2.12
	19	1.86	1.88	1.87	1.90	2.15	2.12
	26	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.88	2.13	2.11
June	2	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.88	2.12	2.12
	9	1.85	1.87	1.86	1.90	2.12	2.13
	16	1.84	1.88	1.85	1.90	2.12	2.15

Table 14 .- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1960 and 1961 1/

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices: Monthly average: May 1960	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Daily range: June 15, 1960	June 8, 1961	June 15, 1961	1960-crop support prices: Effective June 15, 1961	Terminal
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.12	2.11	2.11	1.92	1.88	1.93-1.94	1.91-1.92	1.93	2.07	2.07
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.07	2.14	2.07	1.94	1.88	1.92	1.89-1.90	1.88	2.07	2.07
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.04	2.16	2.10	1.92	1.83	1.92-1.94	1.82-1.85	---	2.07	2.07
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	1.99	2.04	2.00	1.98	1.93	1.92-1.93	1.92-1.94	1.97	2.07	2.07
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.08	2.12	2.09	2.09	2.04	2.00-2.07	2.01-2.11	2.03-2.12	2.09	2.09
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.99	2.05	2.01	1.98	1.93	1.92-1.93	1.92-1.94	1.97	2.07	2.07
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.31	2.38	2.34	2.26	2.23	2.14-2.20	2.17-2.24	2.17-2.24	2/2.26	2/2.26
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.21	2.11	2.10	2.11	2.14	2.24	2.18	2.19	2.15	2.15
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.23	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.17	2.27	2.21	2.22	2.18	2.18
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.26	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.21	2.29-2.31	2.24-2.26	2.25-2.27	2.21	2.21
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.43	2.21	2.22	2.26	2.25	2.41-2.42	2.32-2.33	2.33-2.35	2.24	2.24
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.07	2.23	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.04-2.05	2.20	2.20	3/2.02	3/2.02
No. 1 Soft White	2.05	2.15	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.98-1.99	1.97	1.97	1.99	1.99
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.00	2.02	1.99	1.85	1.80	1.88-1.89	1.80-1.82	1.81-1.83	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.07	2.01	1.98	1.82	1.79	1.92-1.93	1.80-1.82	1.81-1.82	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.17	1.09	1.12	1.07	1.11	1.15-1.17	1.08-1.12	1.07-1.11	1.12	1.12

1/ Cash grain closing prices are not the range of cash sales during the day but are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The terminal rate is a rate used in determining the effective support price for grain in terminal storage or in transit to terminal and for calculating most county price support rates. The effective support price is the established terminal support rate for grain received by rail minus the deduction for storage as of the date shown. A comparison of the above effective price support rate and the current cash closing price is an indication of whether the market price is above or below the support rate provided the location of the grain is on track at the specified terminals. The monthly average price is the simple average of the daily closing prices.

2/ Galveston effective and terminal support price. The cash price at Fort Worth is usually backed by paid-in freight which will carry it to Galveston. Therefore, cash prices at Fort Worth may usually be compared with the effective support price at Galveston. A terminal support price is not established for Fort Worth.

3/ Applies only to the varieties Baart and Bluestem of the sub-class Hard White.

Table 15 .- Wheat: Production and farm disposition, United States, 1940-60 1/

Crop year	Production	Total used for seed	Used on farms where grown: For seed	Used on farms where grown: Fed to livestock	Used on farms where grown: Home use 2/	Sold
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1940	814,646	74,351	62,047	98,972	10,348	643,279
1941	941,970	62,490	54,004	98,871	9,020	780,075
1942	969,381	65,487	55,040	91,315	7,259	815,767
1943	843,813	77,351	61,571	89,821	5,690	686,731
1944	1,060,111	80,463	63,934	104,011	5,409	886,757
1945	1,107,623	82,006	63,980	98,876	4,470	940,297
1946	1,152,118	86,823	69,039	88,406	3,861	990,812
1947	1,358,911	91,094	72,244	94,766	4,023	1,187,878
1948	1,294,911	95,015	73,046	98,020	3,475	1,120,370
1949	1,098,415	80,851	60,686	84,984	2,903	949,842
1950	1,019,344	87,904	65,478	74,222	2,836	876,808
1951	988,161	88,195	66,194	66,663	2,639	852,665
1952	1,306,440	89,091	68,704	64,860	2,576	1,170,300
1953	1,173,071	69,478	53,216	65,167	2,410	1,052,278
1954	983,900	64,781	47,862	49,639	2,191	884,208
1955	934,731	67,682	47,327	43,575	1,791	842,038
1956	1,004,272	57,749	41,946	40,133	1,649	920,544
1957	950,662	63,196	44,533	33,449	1,477	871,203
1958	1,461,714	65,122	45,964	41,712	1,330	1,372,708
1959	1,126,682	63,733	44,408	30,773	1,259	1,050,242
1960 3/	1,363,443	64,372	45,003	29,032	1,156	1,288,252

1/ Data for 1909-28 in The Wheat Situation for May 1941, page 16; for 1929-39 in The Wheat Situation, May-June 1949, page 26. 2/ Relates to quantities ground at the mill or exchanged for flour for the producer's home use. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 16.- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, nearest mid-month, January-June 1961; weekly, April-June 1961

Date (Friday)		Hard spring wheat: No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/	Hard spring wheat: No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/ 3/	Hard winter wheat, No. 1 at Galveston 4/	Soft wheat: No. 1 Soft White at Portland 1/	Soft wheat: Australia 3/
		United States	Canada	United States	United States	
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month						
January	13	2.10	1.64	2.24	2.10	5/1.50
February	17	2.10	1.65	2.28	2.14	5/1.51
March	17	2.10	1.66	2.25	2.08	5/1.51
April	14	2.10	1.66	2.15	2.03	---
May	12	2.16	1.66	2.13	2.00	---
June	16	2.20	1.67	2.11	1.96	---
Weekly						
April	21	2.12	1.66	2.15	2.02	---
	28	2.15	1.66	2.15	2.03	---
May	5	2.16	1.66	2.14	2.02	---
	19	2.14	1.66	2.11	2.00	---
	26	2.15	1.66	2.09	1.98	---
June	2	2.16	1.66	2.10	1.98	---
	9	2.18	1.66	2.10	1.97	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to noncontract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. CCC selling price for immediate delivery. 5/ Australian Wheat Board basic selling price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis, for the months of January, February and March. Later data not available.

Table 17.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on April 1, 1956-61

Stocks position	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 1/	216,741	166,644	176,737	283,423	204,478	257,823
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/	503,572	450,036	535,332	761,126	1,295,163	1,375,832
Terminals (commercial) 3/	366,412	360,702	335,916	419,579	5/	5/
Merchant mills and mill elevators 4/	102,455	108,918	5/	5/	5/	5/
Commodity Credit Corporation 6/	132,022	102,380	74,571	77,029	62,589	72,259
Total	1,321,202	1,188,680	1,122,556	1,541,157	1,562,230	1,705,914

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.
2/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated.
3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS at 43 terminal cities.
4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census on millings and stocks of flour.
5/ Included with "Interior mills, elevators and warehouses".
6/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other stocks positions.

Table 18.- Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and coastal areas, July-May 1959-60 and 1960-61

Coastal area	Hard red spring	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	White	Durum	Mixed	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
				July-May 1959-60			
Lake Ports	9,010	59	642	1,986	---	---	11,697
Atlantic	13,922	18,298	21,169	17,705	---	702	71,796
Gulf	6,848	157,743	8,085	---	---	64	172,740
Pacific	2,179	17,144	---	90,765	---	---	110,088
Total	31,959	193,244	29,896	110,456	---	766	366,321
				July-May 1960-61			
Lake Ports	8,120	---	6,376	2,111	920	---	17,527
Atlantic	9,532	7,416	31,463	8,973	985	785	59,154
Gulf	3,405	290,305	12,238	---	385	5	306,338
Pacific	1,562	24,374	---	111,354	---	1,548	138,838
Total	22,619	322,095	50,077	122,438	2,290	2,338	521,857

Table 19.- Wheat: Acreage allotments, by States, 1959-62

State	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	30,138	35,151	40,332	43,432
Alaska	---	1/ 63	1/ 21	1/ 40
Arizona	1/23,708	30,042	35,665	36,306
Arkansas	53,232	57,554	62,988	67,424
California	434,441	429,025	427,726	424,405
Colorado	2,695,718	2,676,977	2,662,998	2,644,541
Connecticut	1/567	1/556	1/546	1/496
Delaware	35,814	34,182	32,762	30,735
Florida	1/3,961	1/4,146	1/4,311	1/4,896
Georgia	110,513	109,073	111,395	110,448
Idaho	1,161,686	1,164,897	1,177,974	1,186,015
Illinois	1,422,658	1,434,524	1,442,835	1,438,974
Indiana	1,156,565	1,137,060	1,126,379	1,108,120
Iowa	153,900	143,123	128,851	123,266
Kansas	10,573,510	10,636,275	10,661,056	10,686,946
Kentucky	216,924	216,498	213,954	207,788
Louisiana	1/14,367	1/14,668	1/18,530	1/21,663
Maine	1/1,458	1/1,374	1/1,285	1/1,082
Maryland	185,359	179,179	175,370	171,158
Massachusetts	1/709	1/715	1/739	1/614
Michigan	981,724	965,634	958,637	954,474
Minnesota	718,733	720,356	719,031	724,762
Mississippi	29,440	37,008	42,079	45,403
Missouri	1,330,083	1,335,944	1,352,131	1,355,610
Montana	4,033,335	4,009,398	4,013,478	4,033,938
Nebraska	3,204,664	3,181,945	3,166,224	3,160,333
Nevada	1/12,378	1/12,367	1/12,768	1/12,488
New Hampshire	1/ 67	1/ 66	1/ 66	1/ 54
New Jersey	53,534	52,456	51,454	50,376
New Mexico	476,822	478,681	475,831	470,175
New York	322,145	320,595	321,829	318,471
North Carolina	296,356	295,879	292,908	288,536
North Dakota	7,259,722	7,337,153	7,375,765	7,445,333
Ohio	1,559,396	1,535,670	1,517,385	1,501,745
Oklahoma	4,874,312	4,865,230	4,869,786	4,885,906
Oregon	821,771	833,433	842,927	848,820
Pennsylvania	582,204	568,549	555,818	540,979
Rhode Island	1/ 503	1/ 487	1/478	1/408
South Carolina	139,266	138,156	140,712	141,904
South Dakota	2,718,228	2,727,258	2,732,937	2,747,525
Tennessee	198,181	193,084	190,801	183,761
Texas	4,099,094	4,092,251	4,047,136	4,012,633
Utah	313,544	309,310	307,254	304,176
Vermont	1/ 527	1/ 547	1/565	1/562
Virginia	259,999	256,173	252,155	245,462
Washington	2,002,740	1,997,539	2,013,247	2,027,326
West Virginia	39,874	37,741	36,064	33,846
Wisconsin	51,603	47,054	43,619	39,003
Wyoming	289,527	284,954	286,198	287,642
National reserve	55,000	60,000	55,000	30,000
Total	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000

1/ Designated as "noncommercial wheat areas", those States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres or less. Farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas, including 1962 if approved, do not apply in these noncommercial areas. Hawaii is a noncommercial State for 1961 and 1962. That State has zero allotment.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 20.- Planted and allotted wheat acreage: Distribution of farms and estimated acreages, by groups, 1960

Acreage size group (acres)	Planted acreage			Allotted acreage		
	Farms	Average planted acreage per farm	Total acreage planted to wheat 1/	Farms	Average allotment per farm	Total allotted acreage to wheat
	Number	Acres	Acres	Number	Acres	Acres
0	2/600,517	0	0	3/173,304	0	0
.1 to 5.0	107,048	3.0	316,389	579,610	2.4	1,383,853
5.1 to 10.0	186,098	7.9	1,477,825	373,541	7.5	2,794,216
10.1 to 12.0	106,370	11.5	1,227,482	60,330	11.1	669,767
12.1 to 15.0	335,083	14.1	4,740,206	59,064	13.6	801,414
15.1 to 20.0	70,673	17.1	1,211,151	91,678	16.9	1,547,763
20.1 to 25.0	50,263	22.2	1,115,921	62,074	21.9	1,360,080
25.1 to 30.0	38,907	27.1	1,054,957	48,401	27.8	1,343,210
30.1 to 40.0	54,742	34.2	1,870,008	65,400	33.9	2,218,878
40.1 to 50.0	40,782	44.1	1,797,547	47,813	44.0	2,102,700
50.1 to 75.0	67,460	59.8	4,031,541	77,961	60.0	4,677,160
75.1 to 100.0	44,340	84.7	3,753,868	49,328	84.4	4,162,718
100.1 to 200.0	73,511	144.4	10,617,625	83,272	144.1	12,002,302
200.1 to 300.0	25,076	245.1	6,146,625	27,803	244.2	6,789,781
300.1 to 400.0	10,966	340.7	3,736,281	11,848	340.4	4,033,650
400.1 to 500.0	5,355	441.0	2,361,479	5,658	440.4	2,492,032
500.1 to 1,000.0	6,661	658.9	4,388,985	6,845	658.2	4,505,225
1,000.1 and more	1,370	1,484.8	2,034,131	1,292	1,469.5	1,898,635
Total	1,825,222	28.4	51,882,021	1,825,222	30.0	4/54,783,384

1/ Classified as wheat acreage under marketing quota regulations.
2/ Farms not planting wheat.
3/ Farms not having wheat acreage allotments.
4/ Total allotted acreage shown is less than 55 million acres because it excludes the allotments apportioned to noncommercial wheat States and the unused reserve allotment.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 21.- Wheat farms in commercial areas: Total number, with and without allotments, and allotted acres, by regions, 1960

Region	Wheat farms: Total	Wheat farms: With allotments 1/	Wheat farms: Without allotments	Allotted acreage
	Number	Number	Number	Acres
North Atlantic	129,905	124,944	4,961	933,796
North Central	1,099,328	1,021,656	77,672	31,086,542
South Atlantic	210,223	192,045	18,178	1,041,416
South Central	242,888	219,324	23,564	9,521,031
Western	142,878	134,228	8,650	12,200,599
United States	1,825,222	1,692,197	133,025	54,783,384

1/ Includes farms receiving zero allotments.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 22.- Wheat: Acreage allotments and actual seedings, United States, 1938-42, 1950 and 1954-61 1/

Year	Allotment	Actual seedings	Year	Allotment	Actual seedings
	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres
1938	62.5	79.0	1954	62.8	62.5
1939	55.0	62.8	1955	2/55.8	3/58.2
1940	62.0	61.8	1956	55.0	3/60.7
1941	62.0	62.7	1957	55.0	3/49.9
1942	55.0	53.0	1958	55.0	3/56.3
			1959	55.0	3/57.7
1950	72.8	71.3	1960	55.0	3/55.6
			1961	55.0	3/4/56.1

1/ Acreage allotments were proclaimed for the 1943 crop (allotment, 55.0; seedings, 56.0) and 1951 crop (allotment 72.8; seedings, 78.1) but were terminated under the emergency powers of the governing law, after winter wheat was planted. Acreage allotments for the crops of 1944-49, inclusive, and for 1952 and 1953 also were dispensed with under the emergency powers.

2/ National acreage allotment of 55 million acres was proclaimed but mandatory legislation giving credit for summer fallow and granting additional acreage for durum wheat increased total effective allotment to 55.8 million acres.

3/ Beginning with 1955-crop wheat, allotments were on the basis of wheat harvested as grain, after taking into consideration natural abandonment.

4/ Winter wheat seedings plus spring wheat intended seedings.

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